## BATTLING CUBA.

Renewal of Fighting Along the Whole Rebel Line.

A TERRIBLE PARADE IN O'KELLY'S HONOR.

Bloody and Obstinate Combat Near Limones.

A Thousand Spaniards in Pursuit of the Cuban Victors.

CUBAN CASUALTIES AT NAJAZA

A Three Hours' Struggle Reported from Bayamo.

EXECUTION OF A PATRIOT.

Rebel Triumph Near Puerto Principe.

O'KELLY'S PERILOUS JOURNEY.

His Horse Gives Out in a First Attempt to Reach Rebeldom.

HOSPITALITIES OF THE WYOMING.

Enthusiastic Reception on an American Man-of-War.

SENTIMENTS OF THE FLEET.

KEY WEST, March 13, 1873.

My advices from your correspondent at Havana are of yesterday's date, and indicate an active movement on the part of the insurgents along their whole line, inspired, it is supposed,

THE PRESENCE OF MR. O'KELLY among them, to demonstrate to him their mode of fighting. Details are given as fol-

A telegram received from General Riquelme reports an engagement on the 7th inst. between a column of one hundred and fifty men of El Rey regiment and the forces of Agramonte, about a league from Limones, at the ford of the Maximo River.

confess an obstinate resistance on the part of the insurgents; but, as usual, declare they forced them to retire towards the woods, leaving on the field thirty killed, and confess to a loss on their own side of twenty-eight killed and wounded, among the latter the commanding officer of the column, Major Sanchez del Campo. Two columns of five hundred men each, under Brigadier Weyler, have been sent in pursuit of General Agramonte's forces, on account of the losses suffered by the Spaniards, which clearly indicates a defeat.

CASUALITIES IN THE BATTLE AT NAJAZA.

According to the report of a prisoner of war, in the action of the 9th of February, which was fought at the Najaza pasture, between Colonel Marin's forces and the insurgents, the insurgent Colonel Antonio Rodriguez, better known as Madrinales, and fourteen others, were wounded.

A THREE HOURS' FIGHT.

Advices from Bayamo report an encounter between the Spanish troops and insurgents, under Modesto Diaz, on the 5th. The action lasted three hours. The former claim the victory, asserting that the insurgents were driven from their positions, leaving behind eleven killed. Their own losses are not stated.

A STAMPEDING PARTY FOILED. A party of fifty insurgents, commanded by Pedro Castellonas, endeavored to stampede a lot of cattle collected by the troops of the New Trocha from Baga to Zanja, but were foiled by the Spanish contraguerillas.

AN INSURGENT COLONEL KILLED. The Leon battalion reports the death of the insurgent Colonel Yanger and Captain Esteban Varona and two others, and eighteen prisoners and a number of horses and arms A CUBAN SURPRISE AND VICTORY.

Private advices from Puerto Principe report that the insurgents surprised Major Mustera's detachment, stationed close to Puerto Prineipe, which, after suffering a loss of ten killed, retreated to Puerto Principe. The Major is to be court-martialled.

NOTHING FROM O'KELLY

has reached Havana since he left Santiago, but I learn from officers of the Wyoming now here. who met O'Kelly at Santiago de Cuba and entertained him on board, that his crossing the line was accompanied with the extra risk of requiring two attempts,

HIS HORSE GIVING OUT

on the first occasion and obliging him to return to Santiago. The hiding away there, which the Captain General in his interview with your correspondent at Havana complained of, meant simply the hospitality extended to him by the officers of the Wyoming, on board which had been

BECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM. If the sentiment of the officers of the squadron now in this harbor found expression the threat | from the publit, and a spirit of reverence seemed

of the Captain General to shoot O'Kelly would | to pervade the Senate chamber during his speech. have been long since answered by the presence of the entire fleet in the harbor of

CUBAN WANT OF FAITH IN THE SPANISH RE-

The latest advices from Havana to the 12th inst, state that the feeling among the Cubans is that no amelioration of their condition is to be looked for from the change of government in Spain.

EXECUTION OF A PATRIOT GENERAL. Before the Spanish Republic had reached its first month Francisco Maria Rubalcaba, the insurgent General, captured by the Spanish forces, a Cuban poet and journalist of some repute, well beloved by his countrymen, was executed on the 5th inst. at Puerto Principe to satisfy the clamor of the integritists.

A PRENCHMAN MURDERED AT MATANZAS. At Matanzas recently a Frenchman named Breton was beaten to death in a store kept in the outskirts of that city by the owner, Don Leandro Piris, a captain of volunteers, and another volunteer. The Frenchman provokingly asserted himself to be a republican, and half-drunkenly taunted his assailants, who fell upon him and beat him to death.

CONCEAL HIS BODY;

but the French Consul, learning of the transaction, demanded an investigation, which is now in progress. The Spanish journals are silent on this matter.

Futile efforts were made by the Spanish au-

Reinforcements for the Spanish Colonial Army.

MADRID, March 13, 1873. The next steamer sailing from Cadiz will take 500 reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

Citizen Review of the Treasury Financiering and the New Loan Plan-Considerable Debate Without Decided Consequences-The Foreign Capitalists in Council.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 12, 1873. The directors of the political club, the Spanish Casino, invited a number of wealthy citizens and leading financiers to a conference on Monday evening, at which the condition of the Treasury was taken under consideration.

The directors submitted the proposal, in view of the ill success of the twenty million loan, that the portion which remained untaken be divided among the taxpayers according to the amount of taxes paid by each. The directors stated that the Casino would also take steps to introduce the plan to the consideration of the proprietors and moneyed men in the interior of the island.

There was considerable discussion at the Conference, but no resolution was adopted. The proposition meets with much opposition. The distribution of the untaken bonds among the taxpayers is regarded in the light of a forced loan, all the more objectionable as it falls heavily on the less wealthy classes. The street people denounce it, declaring that coercion to take the loan is against their interests, as well as contrary to law.

Informal meetings of foreign and Spanish merresolved to oppose the plan, and the loreign Consuls will protest in case it is insisted upon. Prominent Spaniards represent that the object is to make those patriots who boast loudly of their devotion to Spain and are slow in affording real support to her nterests take some share of the burdens imposed by the war for the preservation of their country's

Several engagements with the rebels are reported in the Central Department.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873. The Senate Tired of Patterson and the Credit Mobilier.

Poor Patterson plaintively pleaded for a hearing before the Senate, when he and every one else knew that there was no time for any examination of the question. To-morrow a series of resolutions will be presented setting all this forth, and resolv ing that, owing to the want of time, the Senate neither approves nor disapproves of the report. of the Credit Mobilier scandal, and wants Patterson to "stay put down." The Debate on Caldwell's Case Continued

in the Senate-No Vote Taken Yet.

The discussion on the Caldwell case to-day seemed never-ending and exceedingly wearisome. Logan was at it again. His barangue was, for the greater part, a repetition of that of yesterday only a trifle more meledramatic. The Senator from Illinois is a perfect type of the Bowery tragedian, and from the manner of his delivery one could imagine him gracing the boards of "Old Drury" and calling for the thunders of applause from the gods. Caldwell busied himself during his

speech by taking voluminous notes, consisting of his autograph many hundred times repeated, and interesting little proverbs such as "Honesty is the best pelicy," "Virtue is its own reward," &c. Logan piped about for two hours, but, it being the same tune as that of yesterday, the Senators refused to dance, and sneozed peacefully at their desks, as the melodramatic hero posed and strutted and roared and whispered through the various contortions of a fearfully and wonderfully made speech. If this Senate were immortal and had all eternity before it for the discussion of Caldwell's case such a speech would have been in order. But as it is, life is short, time is neeting and human patience is limited. The Senators endured his oration as a strong man does when visited by some inevitable affliction-they grinned and bore it. Many of them varied the monotony of listening by going in and out, so that towards the close of it there were few present at their desks. There was car one man in the Senate who gave his undivided at-tention to the entire speech, and he was the shorthand reporter. Logan has one strong point-namely, his pathes. The peroration of his speech was a long, frantic effort to create a tumult of tender emotions in the breasts of the obdurate Senators for his unfortunate client. He not only attempted to play upon the heart strings of his colleagues, but he soared aloft at times to the ladies' gailery, and, in many a beautiful pose and outhing phrase, sought to pump tears from the eyes gazing benignly down upon him. Towards the very last his voice sunk to an awful whisper. Silence reigned in the Senate chamber; Logan seemed in his solemnity to stand by Caldwell's yawning grave. He became painfully impressive and was deeply moved; his head bowed low; still lower sunk his voice, and then came the touching finale, which seemed to be a quotation from the Book of Job, but was speken in so low a tone as to be pressive. Then Logan came down, mopped his forehead, and the long agony was over. After him came Senator Buckingham, who delivered what, to the casual listener, sounded like a funeral sermon but what, in point of fact, was a severe rebuke of subdued clerical look, together with his tone of

voice, reminded one of the occupation he has for-

the burden of which was that Caldwell ought not to be permitted to retain his seat in the Senate. Then followed Senator Alcorn in advocacy of his resolution to expel Caldwell. He made a strong argument in favor of his proposition, but the Senate was wearied with the subject and did not pay much attention. He concluded at four o'clock when an executive session was ordered on the las

nominations sent in. Assistant Secretary Richardson's Position on the Question of Currency Expan-

The statement made in these despatches that Assistant Secretary Richardson is not in favor of expansion was verified to-day by the recall of \$50,000 of legal tenders, reducing the outstanding circulation to \$357,009,450, and the announcement also that the minimum fixed by law would be ob served; and the opinion of the Senate Finance Committee that the Treasury Department has no authority to issue any portion of the \$44,090,000 ury Department will permit. Now it sometimes happens-in fact has been a common occurrence years past-that the outstanding legal tenders have been in excess of what Senator Sherman and his followers say the law authorizes. Because the currency balance is large does not imply that it consists of greenbacks. And it is a matter of record that when this balance at one time amounted to over five millions it was necessary, for the redemption of a large lot of fractional currency, to draw on the reserve. The law provides that this currency shall be redeemed in legal tenders, but the increase was only temporary, for the following day a like amount of new fractional currency was issued to the Treasurer and the greenbacks recalled. This is what is called at the Department "for business purposes only, and not for the relief of the money market." It is this that has increased the outstanding circulation. Speculators have taken advantage of the fact that the daily reports show an increase, without regard to its real use. Mr. Richardson recognizes the impertance of giving the public all information concerning financial matters, so that in future the legal tender circulation will be reported the same as the currency balance. It will be a very extraordinary expand for the relief of the market. He believes, with the President, that the only way to make bad legislation disagreeable is by enforcing it. The Senate Finance Committee made issue with the Treasury Department for increasing the greenshould follow from a strict observance of the views expressed in the resolution of the Senate it will not be the fault of the Treasury Department. How the money is to be husbanded and the policy of the Department kept secret remains to be seen.

Office-Seekers Mourning the Absence of the President. A mournful crowd of office-seekers haunted the rooms of the White House to-day, and would not be comforted, because the President had gone to Philadelphia. The messengers elevated their coles (boot soles, of course) on high, read the administration papers, and, in reply to numerous inquiries why the Executive had gone to the City of Brotherly Love, said they didn't know. It was easy for one intimate with the coming in and going out of the President to answer the question. The incense from the kitchen of the Union League alone could not allure such a distinguished party. There were some who thought he had gone to avoid importunate beggars for the office of 'Assistant Secretary. He will return to-morrow morning, plead business engagements until noon, spend a couple of hours with his constitutional advisers, drive out in the afternoon, while the same hungry horde yawn on the green reps in the antechamber, wondering why the President is inaccessible.

The Height of Robeson's Ambition. The Secretary of the Navy was interviewed to-day by a squad of personal friends for position under him at Berlin. Mr. Robeson said that the only foreign country he had any ambition to visit now was New Jersey, and he was confident he would, before long, enjoy that privilege.

A Hint for Virtuous Congressmen. The First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, who is authority on all matters pertaining to Uncle Sam's money box, says that if members of Congress who do not wish to receive their increased pay will buy bonds and present them to the government they will contribute that much toward the reduction of the public debt. Otherwise the refusal to receive the money will not benefit anybody, as it will remain in the Treasury among other funds not specifically appro

A Serious Affray in Florida.

The Attorney General received the following telegram from H. O. Whitley, Chief of the United States Secret Service, from Jacksonville, Fla., today:-"A serious affray at Lake City, Fla. Pos master and county officers driven from town. Am making all investigations in connection with District Attorney, United States Marshal and Comioner. Ringleaders arrested. Will report in

Parson Newman to Look up Signs of the Coming Millennium.

The appointment of Reverend J. P. Newman as Inspector of Consulates was a surprise to the pious people of Washington. It is reported to-day, however, that the Senate chaplain inspired the millennium passages in the President's late Inaugural, and will journey round the world to see if any progress can be made during the next four years towards Americanizing the Asiatic and European nations, improving Africa and converting South

A Sweet Boon for Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell was to-day the recipient of a magnificent basket of flowers, sent to him by the members of the Texas delegation in Congress and other Texans now in this city.

Cadet Midshipmen at Large.

The President has designated for appointment as Cadet Midshipmen at Large Marion A. Vinton, of Connecticut, son of the late Colonei D. H. Vinton. United States Army: Frank Crocker, of Iowa, son of the late Brigadier General of Volunteers; M. M. Crocker, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa; Philip V. Lansdale, son of Medical Inspector R. Lansdale, United States Navy; Horace P. Griffith, District of Columbia, stepson of Franklin A. Stratton, formerly Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers: Alexander Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, grandson of the late Commodore A. T. Wadsworth, United

mander D. L. Braine, United States Navy; William Canfield, District of Columbia, and Cornelius C. Fouke, California. Important to Owners of Steam Tugs. It has been decided by the Treasury Department that unless steam tugs employed in towing vessels in and out of harbors are provided with proper documents, issued by the general government, they become subject to heavy penalties in the way of

States Navy; Lawrence F. Braine, son of Com-

towage duties, fees, &c. Confirmations by the Senates extra towage duties, fees, &c.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments:-Receivers of Public Moneys—P. A. Chalfont, at In-dependence, Cal.; Amos Steck, at Denver, Col. Registers of Land Offices—Morgan Bates, at Trav-erse City, Mich.; Lewis Dugal, at Denver, Col. Collectors of Customs—John C. Shoever, District of Minnesota; J. S. Hanover, at Fa Conn.; Calbert Caldwell, at Paso Dei Norte, Conn.; Calbert Caldwell, at Paso Dei Norte, Texas; Thomas A. Cummings, for Montana and Idaho.

United States Attorneys—Biuford Wilson, for the Southern district of Illinois; Joseph G. Glover, for the Northern district of Illinois.

United States Marshals—Charles S. Hamilton, for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Robert M. Douglas, for the Eastern district of North Carolina; Stephen B. Packard, for Leuisians.

Miscellaneous—William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia; S. N. Denny, to be United States of Colombia; S. N. Denny, to be United States of Colombia; A. Marcha, and Daniel C. Rodman, to be Pension Agent at Hartford, Conn.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of busi-

ness to-day were as follows:-

Currency \$2,028,640
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit. 28,585,000
Coin (including \$24,756,500 coin certificates). 66,192,470

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, March 13, 1873.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the woman suffrage resolve by a vote of

## GUILELESS HOAX.

The Home of the Ameses Alive with the Friends of Our Shovel-Off.

TALES OF EARLY DAYS.

How the Briber Regards the Bribed and What He Thinks and Knows.

SMILER SCHUYLER SCORCHED.

North Eastoners Taking the Shine Out of the South Benders.

HOAX FETED AND PRAISED.

Mighty Massachusetts Honoring Her Most Honored Son.

THE CORRUPT CONGRESS DENOUNCED.

Exciting Speeches by Puritan Patriots-Music and Mirth.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 13, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Oakes Ames, wholesale dealer in shovels and to-day. The trip hammers, office and shovel factories made such a clatter that the villagers could not hear the train, and Oakes slid almost unobserved through the slush and mud to his humole but virtuous dwelling, to await the evening's honors. If the villagers heard the train they were too busy fixing the pies, music, flower pots and rhetoric for the good man's reception this evening to meet him at the depot. North Easton is not a city with churches and pilliard saloons and printing offices and aldermen, like South Bend. It is a little hamlet, stuck down in the mud, without sidewalks, hotels or restaurants, and the houses only lay around loose, in handy proximity to the shovel shops. handy proximity dences of the Ameses are palatial. Oliver, the old President of the Union Pacific Railroad, lives in a beautiful house near the works, while his son Frederick lives in a lovely stone villa on the side of the hill. It has a French roof, serpentine walks, stable of horses and a conservatory of

flowers, with blossoming peach trees. OLIVER AND OAKES look alike, but they are different; Oliver and his son Frederick are "grederates" of Harvard, while Oakes and his sons-Oliver Second and Oakes S .have been brought up without education and work in the shovel shops. Both are men of tremendous constitutions, and thirty years ago they were the king wrestlers on training day for forty miles around Plymonth Rock. Old settlers here say that neither of the brothers was ever thrown. It seems plain now how in the late Congressional wrestle Oakes has been able to throw the whole Forty-second Congress. Once Oakes and Oliver the wrestling championship between themselves; but when they came back they never divulged, the result, so each still wears the champion's belt. They certainly wrestle well, whether they are wrestling with railroads or Congress. Oakes lives like Cincinnatus, in simplicity, in his father's old house near the shop.

HOW OAKES GAMBOLED. Here in rustic innocence he used to gambol on the green, fitting himself for the time when he should gamble on Congressional creduity and virtue. Here he raked innocently in father's garden. preparatory to raking in the Christian legislators; and here he shovelled the mealy ground and spread the warm fertilizers, as in after years he shovelled his Credit Mobilier into Congressional pockets and spread it about among Christian statesmen "where it would do the mos good."

HOW HE LOOKS.

In appearance the Puritan martyr is tall and sturdy, six feet in his number twelve shoes; his Roman nose hangs down like a parrot's booked bill, while his mouth backs away to let the chin, from which radiates straggly gray whiskers, come up it. His eyez are small and blue, his hair silver gray, and his tall body bends beneath the load of sixty-eight years. His conversation is quiet, re served and logical, and his general appearance is that of a good old Hardshell Baptist minister. In habit, like all the Ameses, he is strictly tem perate, and at his reception supper to-night champagne is superseded by cold water and New Eng-

HE MAKETH A SACRIFICE. Over thirty years Oakes used tobacco and snuff. Finding it expensive and objectionable to his family, he made a bargain with Mr. Andrews, one of his father's head men, that neither should chew tobacco again. It was agreed that the one who took a chew of plug or cavendish first should forfeit to the other \$5. Weeks went on, and Oakes, though famishing for his "navy plug," kept the bar-He used to carry a half plug round in his vest pocket, and when he came near William Andrews he would take out the delicious morsel, hold it up to William's nose and say, "Ah! William, how do you like that? Isn't it beautiful ?" But William stood firm to the bargain, determined that if either of them should break it and forfeit the \$5 it should be Oakes.

HE SETTLES A DIFFICULTY. One day Oakes came up to William and said, "Bill, I can't stand it no longer. Now I've cut this piece of plug into two pieces. You take one, and I will take the other at the same time; then neither will first break the agreement." So they both saved their \$5, and each placed the tobacco where it would do the most good.

When Oakes gave the Credit Mobilier stock to.

Colfax he played the same trick. They both broke the law, for they were the briber and the bribed and they were both liable to the same penalty Oakes then referred to this in his Washington speech. In his simple, blacksmith way he said:—
'Theg, gentlemen, to note the entire section carefully and critically and verify the assertion I now make, that every penalty denounced upon him who shall promise, offer, give or offer to procure to be promised, offered or given any valuable thing to any member of Congress with intent to influence his vote on any matter pending or to be brought before him is alike punishable with impartial severity against any member, officer or perwho shall in any wise accept or receive the same. Mark the language-and the member, officer or person who shall in anywise acceipt or receive the same or any part thereof shall be liable to an indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisoned in Penitentiary not exceeding ten years." NO MORE CHEWING AND SNUFFING.

Oakes once made a pledge that he would really give up tobacco if Harrison should be elected President, and a few years after he pledged himself to giving up snuff if General Taylor should be So Harrison's and Taylor's elections broke up Oakes' chewing and snuffing, and taking his old snuff-bex and pieces of plug tobacco, he "placed them where they would do the most

I found Oakes Ames, the martyred Puritan states man, this afternoon, quietly resting in the parior of his little wooden cottage. If it had heen later in the Spring I suppose Ho-Axe would have been raking in his garden with all the simplicity of the Sage of Chappaqua. He don't like chopping wood, and his experience with axes-especially the "Colf-

x"-has been so uncertain that he cannot be in-

THE PICTURE OF TEMPERANCE AND SOBRIETY. Indeed, they say in Washington that when Congressmen took his Crédit Mobilier and said "Mum's the word," he turned pale, for fear they meant Mumm's champagne.

After passing the compliment of the day I asked Mr. Ames how he looked upon the coming recep-

tion by his fellow townsmen. "Oh, it is only a little home affair," he replied. "I suppose my friends give it to me to show me that they believe I have been truthful and honest throughout this whole thing. I have been, too. Every man had a right to buy this stock; but it was brought against them as an electioneering dodge, and, not having time to explain matters, so close was the election, that they foolishly denied it. Then, when the cry was started for an investigation they all came to me begging to shield them."

WHY HE SHOWED FIGHT. "Why didn't you do it!"

"Because McComb wanted this stock for his own friends, and accused me, in his Crédit Mobilier suit, of using his stock to bribe Congressmen. I had to protect Congressmen. myself. At first, as I said, I thought I would shield them when I got to Washington. They all recollected things so differently from me that I hardly felt like setting up my recollection against them all. I was very lenient, thinking Congressmen would show some gratitude. But when they wanted to push me against the wall and make scape goat of me, I backed up. I showed how they came to me and bought this stock, paid for it, grumbled because they couldn't get enough of it, and then ran away and left it in my hands.

SMILER SCHUYLER'S RAKE. I tell you, sir, that I sold the stock to Colfax as I did to others and as I proved in the investigation. The \$1,200 was paid to him by the Sergeant-at-Arms in greenbacks and on the "S. C." duck Schuyler Colfax deposited it in his bank.

"I have learned from my brother Oliver," continued Mr. Ames, "that Mr. C. A. Runkle, attorney for the New York Tribune, told Mr. William T. Hyatt, of New York, that, months ago, Schuyler Crédit Mobilier stock and that he thought it was a good thing. Now, if the BERALD has any way to draw out Mr. Runkle on the subject, I hope it will do it, and if Mr. Runkle is a candid man, as they say he is, I hope he will say whether this is so or

"But it seems that General Grant has endorsed Schuyler Colfax," I suggested.

"No, sir," continued Mr. Ames, "If you read President Grant's note to Colfax you will see that he congratulates him on the fact that the charges imputed were not sustained, and that bribery and corruption were the charges; and in just as much for me as for him, for if there was no one bribed from bribery then I was. But the President don't commit himself about Schuyler's lying."

This is plain talk, but every member of the committee told me that in their opinion Schuyler had lied. There is not a member of Congress in Washington or a newspaper man but what knows Schuyler lied. Yes, and lied like a deg, sir."

"How did Mr. Coifax appear when you met ?" "Appear? Why he always hung his head and looked guilty. He could not look me in the face, neither could Kelly or Garfield. They would hang their faces and look red, as if my presence troubled

"Do you get many letters of congratulation ?" "Yes, bundreds of them. I hold in my hand a letter from the Postmaster of Boston. He says he s sorry Schnyler was so foolish as to wreck himself, and sorry that the President mixed himself up in it at all. Here's a letter from a governor, and here's one from Webster Snyder, the old Superintendent of the Union Pacific road, who took Schuyler and A. D. Richardson over the road when Schuyler owned stock in it, and was, as George Alfred Townsend said, riding on free tickets to advertise it.

WHAT SNYDER SAYS.

OFFICE OF LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
O. Charlick, President,
LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10, 1873.

"That is the way with all those fellows," continued Mr. Ames, laughing; "they ride free on your railroads, and then abuse you. Now, there is Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican; he has been vesterday in New York that Sam had the inpudence to write and ask for a Union Pacific pass to California for his wife and lamily. He wrote to Horace Clark that he knew he had not advocated a monument to me, but he had not abused me as much as some other people."

THAT'S GOOD IN SAM BOWLES. "What railroad matter was that you had in New

York yesterdaym "Well, it was the railroad from Mobile to Houston, Texas. It's running now from Mobile to New Orleans and paying \$50,000 per month; but the sixty miles from New Orleans to Donaldsville just pays expenses. We want it finished clear through to Houston. We had a lot of inactive directors, such as Messrs. Van Hoffman, Schuchardt, Seligman, E. D. Morgan, Morten, Steward, Banker and Durkee. We changed them to Messrs. G. Inness, J. J. Howell, Young, Post, C. J. Osborn and Dewey and myself. We are now going on to finish the line, when it will be as good stock as the Union Pa-

HOAX'S TENDER CONSCIENCE. It now became time for Ames to make a few notes for his evening reception. As he sat down to write l asked him if he was going to say anything about

"No, I guess not. I'll let the poor fellow go to the devil as he is going," he replied. As I said "good night" Mr. Ames remarked, "One thing more. Tell the HERALD I did not vote for the Congressional increase of salary, as the papers

say. I was opposed to it." Mr. Ames afterwards explained to his brother Oliver that Ben Butler asked him to vote for this increase; but that he could not do it.

GREAT PREPARATIONS were made for Oakes Ames' reception in the North Easton schoolhouse to-night. The schoolhouse is a large four story building, costing \$48,000, and it was built and presented to the village by the ames'. Plates were set for 350 seats in the large audience hall of the building. After the collation was partaken of Mr. Ames was received by Dr. G. B. Cogswell, the president of the Reception Committee. Amid the din of the music and deafen applause from the people, Dr. Cogswell advanced

applause from the people, Dr. Cogswell advanced and said;

Cogswell's Address.

Honorable cakes ames - Your friends and neighbors, feeling that some mark of respect and esteem is due you from them, have gotten up this complimentary reception in honor of yourself, thereby affording the gratification of meeting you sociably, and of extending to you the hand of welcome, and of making you feel that "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home." (Sensation.) We meet you as friends and neighbors, irrespective of party, that we may show to you that during your long term of Congress from this district we have had the most perfect confidence in your honesty and integrity—(applause)—and that we have always been proud to claim you as a friend and fellow townsman. (Cheers.) And I feel confident that I was but speaking the sentiment of all your friends here to-night, that while others have sought to cast a stigma upon your fair name and reputation, we have always looked upon you as "that noblest work of God, an honest man." (Applause.) But I see before me here to-night many of your friends, who are far better able than myself to sound your praise and worth, so I will close with the foliowing sentiment:—"The Hon. Oakes Ames; like gold from the crucible he has passed the fiery ordeal, and comes out purer and brighter." (Continued applause.)

GREAT HOAX RESPONDS. In reply Mr. Ames delivered the following

speech, which I telegraph the HERALD from the gentleman's manuscript copy :-

My PRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—I should be less than human not to be gratified and happy at this great gathering of my constituents to show their laith and confidence in my honor, truth and integrity. (Applause.) I am not in the habit of speechmaking, as you all well know. I have, as you are

aware, been the principal subject of abuse for the last six months. The press of the country has been full of what is called Crédit Mobilier scandal. The whole offence, if offence it can be called, is in selling \$16,000 of stock to eleven members of Congress at the same price I paid for it and at the same price I sold the same stock to others. And if the parties purchasing the stock to others. And if the parties purchasing the stock had simply told the truth, and said they had a right to purchase it, that would have been the end of it. But from the fact of their denial the public suspected there must be something criminal in the transaction. To find out what the crime was Congress appointed a committee to inquire if Oakes Ames had bribed any member of Congress. The result was the appointment of the normalite were engaged nearly three months, and the result of all their labors was to badly damage the characters of some men high in office for truth and veracity. (Groans for Colfax.) But the object of the committee—to see if Oakes Ames bribed any member—was admitted not proven. (Applause.) That committee made the wonderful discovery that I was guilty of selling stock for less than it was worth, but the parties taking the stock and keeping it were very innocent, and they also made the discovery that I had the extra-ordinary ability to give men bribes without their knowing it, and to do as they did not know what.

After Mr. Ames had finished his speech the band

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played "HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

Quite a commotion was caused on the rostrum about this time by the reception of the following mock speech, written by a gentleman from New York, who suggested in a note that Oakes Ames should read it to the audience. The applause was all put in, but the Chairman suppressed it, handing me a copy for the HERALD :-

ing me a copy for the Herald:—

A STILLBORN ORATION.

Free or a stillborn oration.

Free or a stillborn oration.

Free or a stillborn oration.

Free oration or a stillborn oration. It is meet that Senator Pattersen, Schuyler Collax and James Brooks should have their reward for the aid they gave me in the noble cause of corruption. But the oriber as well as the bribed is entitled to your consideration. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens of North Easton, history has furnished many beautiful instances of legislative corruption; but where, I ask, can you find an instance where one man, single and alone, has succeeded in bribing an entire legislature? (Cries of "No where!") I am glad you appreciate your Representative and that you censure the acts of those dishonest members who refused to be bribed. I am glad you appreciate the danger I incurred in nobly breaking the law. It is for this that you honor me. It is for this that you honor me. It is for this that you honor Mew England, with bands and banners, with huzzas and national anthems. It is for nobly breaking the acts of Congress and for corrupting my fellow legislators that you, proud sons of Phyrim Fathers, almost beneath the shadow of Plymouth Rock, honor me with thanks and speeches and the pomp and procession of an enthusiastic constituency. (Great applause.) My friends, I have been truthful, as you know. I went there to bribe a legislature, and I went there to bribe a legislature, and I My friends, I have been truthful, as you know. I went there to bribe a legislature, and I did it. I said I did it. I now say I did it. I said I did it. I now say I did it. (A voice—"You'r no prevaricator, like Colfax.") Look at my hands. I am an honest man. Ben Butler, my lawyer, says so. I gave him \$3,000 to stimulate him. I placed it where it would do the most good. (Cheers for Ben.) I am a simple shovel maker. (Voice—"Has Schuyler prevaricated ?") No; Schuyler, too, is an honest man. All are honest men. His constituents have honored him as you have henored me. We are the briber and the bribed. (Cheers.) I glory in it. I am glad the proud Commonwealth of Massachusetts appreciates my glorious work of corruption. (A voice—"Oh, give us a rest!") Yes, I'll give you the rest soon. The Bible says a liar shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. I have told you the truth, even it it does bar out Mr. Colfax. Proud of what I have done and thankful to you, sons of the Pilgrim Fathers, for endorsing my cause, I leave my renomination in your hands. (Sensation.)

The following telegram, purporting to come

The following telegram, purporting to come from Benjamin F. Butler, was also suppressed :-

THE SPIRIT OF BOLD EN BUTLER.

THE Commonwealth of Massachusetts konors you.

Brooks and Schupler have hed clear out. Henesty is worth two in the bush. My fee is \$3,000, as we taked. Be of good cheer. You placed it where it would do the most good. Yours.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, CONGRATULATORY AND OTHERWISE. Dr. Coggswell read a letter from the Hon. Oliver

Warner, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in

which he spoke of Mr. Ames' early relations with

Emerson and Andrews and of his honorable con-

nection with the Union Pacific Railroad, which he carried on his shoulders in its earliest age. Congratulatory telegrams were now received and read from Mr. James Brewn, of Taunton; Henry J. Fuller and E. W. Kinsley, of Boston.

A BENEDICTION. Before the collation the Rev. William L. Chaffin offered up a benediction. Mr. Chaffin says now he didn't say Mr. Ames did exactly right in bribing the Thirty-ninth Congress, but he don't want to take it back. In fact he don't want to say anything about it. He don't know anything about politics. During the reception wherever Mr. Ames' name

was mentioned the audience whistled, throwing up their hats and giving three cheers. Once during the evening the North Easton Glee Club sung to the tune of "Old Mundred" the fameus ode of Horace, "Integer Vita".-He Who is Upright. The old Greeks sung peans of praise when they went to battle and peans of thanksgiving when they were marching home from victory; so the North Eastonites chanted this

"INTEGER VITAE" OF HORACE TRANSLATED. rienry J. Fuller compared the King of Spades to Columbus, Columbus, he said, went through boundless ocean, while Oakes Ames built the Union Pacific Railroad, through a trackless wilderness from Omaha te Salt Lake and California. He endorsed Mr. Ames fully, called his conduct honest upright and pure, and that if he had some of those Congressmen who censured Oakes Ames here in

Bristol county he would have them indicted for Mr. F. A. Hobert and ex-State Senator Braintree also endorsed the friend of Count Shoveloff. He said, "We have not lost one jot or tittle of our respect for his integrity. Massachusetts looks upon that vote of Congressional censure with contempt The censure of men so steeped in infamy as to steal \$5,000 from the government just as they were leav-

HOAN TO GO BACK TO CONGRESS. Mr. Hobert said Oakes Ames' constituents would soon put their votes where they would do the most good, and send back to Congress their distinguished fellow citizen, who builds railroads and

ing to go home is but praise."

Charles W. Slack, editor of the Boston Common wealth and Collector of Internal Revenue, next defended the character of Mr. Ames. He said he was entitled to sit with the most exalted patriots and Christians in the land, and that he had honored the proud Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He said Oakes Ames was a friend of Governor Andrews, and he who points the finger of contempt towards him also points at the grave of our honored ex-Governor. He said that the benediction of North Easton to

OAKES AMES, THE PUBE STATESMAN would be re-echoed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Massachusetts would endorse Bristol county and take to her bosom a man whose pure and spotless character is an ornament to the Republic and the hope of the world.

Then the North Eastonites cheered, again the Glee Club sung about Washington and Oakes Ames, the band played, and the Great Shovelmaker felt himself standing in the fifth heaven of immaculate impurity.

VIRGINIA'S FREE RAILROAD BILL.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13, 1873. The substitute for the Free Railroad bill, offered yesterday and accepted by Major Gutherlin, the mover of the original bill, was taken up to-day, and a motion to lay upon the table was voted down, yeas 43, nays 54. This can scarcely be considered a test vote, but the friends of the Free Railroad law consider it quite a triumph. There is no organized lobby on either side, but in all probability greenbacks will be freely circulated, even during the present session of the Legislature.

## THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

Madison, Wis., March 13, 1873. The Wisconsin Senate to-day, by a vote of 17 to 16, ndefinitely postponed the bill giving the St. Croix land grant to the North Wisconsin and Chicago Air Line Company, and will doubtless concur in the bill giving it to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail-road, the charter of which passed the Assembly yesterday by 69 votes to 23.

A CHICAGO MURDERER TO BE HANGED TO DAY.

CHICAGO, III., March 13, 1873. Governor Beveridge has refused to interfere in

the case of George Driver, who is under sentence to be hanged here to-morrow, and the execution will take place in the county jail between twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock P. M. The doomed man recepts his fate very quictly.